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No. 4100 .- VOL CLI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

SEVENPENCE.

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FISHING FOR MINES: THE EXPLOSION OF A GERMAN SEA-MINE BY MINE-SWEEPERS.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his recent speech on the Navy, paid a high tribute to "the work of the mine-sweepers and mine-layers and of their gallant crews, largely recruited from our hardy fishermen. Both these duties (he said) may be offensive as well as defensive. . . . Is it not an offensive measure for the mine-sweepers to go into the enemy mine-fields, which are protected, to sweep a passage, as they have done, to enable their comrades of the submarine or light surface-craft to follow in the next night? The late Prime Minister once said that naval operations are of necessity

conducted in the 'Twilight.' It is that very twilight which keeps the public . . . in partial ignorance of their work.'' The heroism of the mine-sweepers was also specially mentioned by the present Premier in moving Parliament's Thanks to the Services. "Sixty per cent. of our fishermen," said Mr. Lloyd George, "are in the Naval Service. Their trawlers are engaged in same of the most perilous tasks that can be entrusted to seamen-mine-sweeping, a dangerous occupation, often ending in disaster. The number of mines they have swept is incredible."

WITH THE CAPTORS OF PASSCHENDAELE: GUNS, GUNNERS, TRANSPORT, PHOTOGRAPHERS, ON THE CANADIAN FRONT.



The Canadians have had further severe fighting since their recent victory at Passchendaele, announced by Sir Douglas Haig on the 6th. His despatch said: "Operations were undertaken this morning by Canadian troops with complete success against the enemy's delences in and around Passchendaele and on the spur north and north-west of the village. The assembly of our troops for the attack was carried out successfully, and at 6 a.m. the assault was launched as arranged. The enemy had been ordered to hold this important position on the main ridge at all costs. . . . Our troops made steady progress, and at an early hour the village of Passchendae's was captured, together with the hamlets of Mosselmarkt and Goudberg. Before midday all our

objectives had been gained and a number of prisoners had been taken." This fine success was won, as Mr. Perry Robinson mentions, "by those same Canadians whom the Germans reported objectives from an an eeeing laided at an an antered principles and celest under. It will be says lates the Canadians want of the says lates the Canadians and even the control of the con



By G. K. CHESTERTON

THERE is surely some peril just now of our developing a new and strange sort of party spirit. It is not concerned with State policy or social reform, but simply with strategy. That is to sccial reform, but simply with strategy. That is to say, it is not concerned with questions of work and wealth, of tools or trades, about which most of us know at least something; it is concerned with questions of brigades and batteries, of interior lines and lateral communications, about which most of us know nothing whatever. It is not even a question like that of agriculture or food supply, which was a problem even in time of peace. We most of us know enough to call a spade a spade; but it does not follow ve are not in practice calling a trench a dugcut. But the danger is not so much in brute ignorance as in a certain subtle temptation to take a side. The danger is that we should talk of the Western Party as we talk of the Whig Party; or grow gradually enthusiastic for the Single Front, as we might for the Single Tax. It is not easy to draw the line anywhere; that is why it is so necessary to draw the

line somewhere. There is no harm even in an amateur suggesting something that the military authorities may have missed, or in his seeking reasonably to have his doubts resolved. But there is great harm in his getting more attached to his own particular suggestion even than to his own patriotic motive, and caring more about what he wants even than about why he wants it. This will insensibly lead to the Westerner making a case for the West when it is not quite right, or the Anti-Westerner scoring a point off it where it is not really wrong. In the swiftly and eternally changing balance of battle, such bigotry is almost certain to be more often wrong than right. The patriot who pits the West Front against the East, or vice versa, is already on that road of self-deception which leads to the city of destruction. He is like a

man fighting for his life with his fists who should develop a weakness for favouring his right hand at the expense of his left. Sub-consciously he would always be trying to give a knock-out blow with his right. But he would not give the knock-out blow, but get it.

The thing on which we have all to be firm is the aim of the war—or, in other words, the nature of the peace. And, as it is necessary to be firm on the aim of the war, it is at least equally necessary to be flexible in the method of the war. This is all the more necessary because military dispositions are not even a matter of right and left—of West and East, or even of yes and not they are a matter of measurements. or even of yes and no; they are a matter of more or less. If England were invaded, it would not be a question merely of whether we should sacrifice men to keep the political centre of Stoke Poges or the observation post of Upper Tooting; but of exactly how much we should sacrifice for Tooting or how much These are things about which the military for Stoke. These are things about which the military command may be quite wrong; but it is surely a little more likely than anybody else to be right. It is said that in some recent crises the politicians judged mcre correctly than the generals. It may possibly be a fact, but it must certainly be an exception. To make it the basis for talking about any politician "winning the war" seems to me a most improbable notion, in the very nature of any technical trade. It is almost as if we said that a champion chess-player who had gone to play a match in Moscow was certain to win because his maiden aunt in Balham was backing him up heartily. I am myself of a somewhat mystical shade of thought, and I am far from denying that the prayers of the maiden aunt might possibly operate in some unknown way. But I do not propose to forget the fact that chess is chess and that war is or the fact that I, for one, should probably be most thoroughly beaten if I appeared as a champion

Alas! as matters stand, we are most of us maiden aunts in Balham. It is but little that we can do; but what we can do is far more moral than mental. What we can do, and in its own way it is very important, is to keep a watch on what may be called the morality of the war, and to guard it as men guard a religion. Now there is an inevitable quality involved in such a relation to anything which is in a sense religious-that the guardian is guarding some

attempting to preserve from the insane negations of an anarchy which wears the armour of tyranny. are seeking to save something more than England, and are seeking to save something more than England, and even more than Europe—something which, even if we save, we shall not live to see. The Englishman is not fighting for a few Englishmen, whom he has met and liked, or for a few foreigners. He is fighting for Man, whom he has never met—who is a giant too gigantic for men to measure or even to behold.

For the only real weakness in the good cause has been men's unworthiness of it, and the application to moral things of the same fallacy which I have noted about military things. Just as there has been a danger of pitting one battlefield against another battledanger of pitting one batteries against another batteries of pitting one battalion against another battalion in what is really the same great army. The battalions wear different uniforms and carry different colours for, indeed, their commanding officers are Kings and Presidents, and their regimental colours are the banners

of sovereign States. And all that goes with the good things of patriotism and self-government, of shoulders, or what a German meant when he put his heels together and bowed. The very movements of the head and every time. Pantomime is not Esperanto any more than it is English;

liberty and sovereignty, works a confusion be-yond any that could be produced by colours or uniforms. Not only the habits, but the humours of different nations are opposite. Men not only have different gestures, but the gestures mean different things. The language of signs is not international. There is no greater fallacy than to fancy that dumb-show needs no translation. An Englishman never knew what a Frenchman meant he shrugged his hand of an Italian or a Serbian are signals which we probably read wrong



THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS TO ITALY: MR. LLOYD GEORGE (CENTRE) AND M. PAINLEVÉ (SECOND FROM LEFT IN FRONT) LEAVING PARIS.

Mr. Lloyd George left Paris for Italy on November 4, with M. Painlevé, M. Franklin-Bouillon, General Smuts (seen on the extreme right in our photograph), and others. They arrived at Rapallo, near Genoa, on the 5th, and conferred there with Italian political and military leaders. Later they visited the Italian front and were received by King Victor. Mr. Lloyd George returned to Paris on the 11th.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

thing greater than he can understand, though it is also something better than he can imagine. I think it was Bagehot who wrote that fine phrase: "As soon should fire cease to burn as religion to be too awful for mankind." Not only is this war too awful for manmankind." Not only is this war too awful for mankind, but in that sense even the just cause of this war is too awful for mankind. We might be fighting justly if we were merely fighting against an enemy of England. But we are really, and without rhetoric, fighting against an enemy of the human race; nor should I hesitate to add, an enemy of God. In this sense, an ordinary Englishman can hardly be expected even to know how right he is. In this sense, an Englishman, or any other such man, is not even worthy to be so right as he is. This Crusade is as much above all our heads as the cross on a church was above the crests of the Crusaders; but the Crusaders knew it. The danger of the modern world, with its doubts and divisions—especially its political doubts and its national divisions—is that each party may grow too partisan, whether in strategy for its own scheme or in politics for its own state. We must beware, above all things, of proving ourselves right in small quarrels with our friends, or we shall never really prove ourselves right in the great quarrel with our foes. We must especially remember, in the internal relations of the Alliance, that any one Ally can only represent one aspect of that great absolute in ethics which we are

and the soul of a man's nation can be in his fingers as well as in his words. All these things it is now very necessary to keep in mind, for international misunderstanding is the only thing that has yet weakened the Alliance, and the only thing that can now wholly frustrate it.

Here at least, then, is one thing that we who cannot help in fighting can help in stopping. We can help to stop scandal and schism. If we hear an Englishman say that an American or an Italian fails in this or falls short in that, we can force a little self-criticism upon him, and make him realise that all walking is falling and all fighting is failing. If he thinks some American arrogant, we can remind him of how many kindly English Colonels or inoffensive English clergymen are considered on the Continent to be arrogant. If he thinks the Serbians mere barbarians, let him at least wonder why it was that so many bighly intelligent foreigners have called the English barbarians. If he has the good qualities of the Englishman, he will soon be made to see that we differ from our Allies not because our people are greater than they are, but because our cause is greater than we are. Since, after all, these smaller frictions, though they are the things that hamper the Alliance, are actually the things that justify it. They prove that there is but one verdict upon Prussia, even from the widest and the wildest of the varieties of men.

A SINGLE ALLIED FRONT: SOLDIERS OF THE HOUR.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. T SUPPLIED BY C.N.; 2, BY S. AND G.; 5, BY VANDYK; 4, FROM A DRAWING BY THE OFFICIAL WAR-ARTIST, FRANCIS DODD (REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE DEPT. OF INFORMATION).



The "War Council" of the Allies, as described by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Parliament on November 12, is composed of "the Prime Minister and one member of the Governments of France, Italy, and Great Britain. . . . The adhesion of other Great Powers of the Alies to the War Council is under consideration. Each Power appoints one permanent military representative as adviser to the War Council; these representatives will be independent of the General Staffs of their countries, will have no

executive functions, and will advise the War Council on all questions affecting the coordination of Allied strategy. The General Staffs and the military commands of the army of each Power charged with the conduct of military operations will remain responsible to their respective Governments. . . . The representatives already appointed are: For Great Britain, General Sir Henry Wilson; for France, General Foch; and with regard to Italy I cannot definitely give the name."



A UNIT OF BRITAIN'S VAST NEW ARTILLERY: A HEAVY GUN IN THE PROCESSION DRAWN BY A TRACTOR WITH "CATERPILLAR" WHEELS.



REPRESENTING THOUSANDS OF WOMEN WAR-WORKERS: MUNITION-GIRLS FROM A NATIONAL FILLING - FACTORY.



WOMAN'S WORK IN AGRICULTURE : FARM-GIRLS WITH THEIR IMPLEMENTS-A PICTURESQUE SECTION OF THE SHOW.



A TROPHY OF BRITISH VICTORIES WON LAST SEPTEMBER ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH-MORTAR.



SIVING THE "ALL-CLEAR" SIGNAL, AS AFTER AN AIR-RAID: A DETACHMENT OF BOY SCOUT BUGLERS.



A NEW ITEM IN THE TRAFFIC TO BE "REGULATED": A POLICEMAN DIRECTING ONE OF THE TANKS.

This year's Lord Mayor's Show, which was held as usual on November 9, will be remembered as the most dignified and impressive of recent times. Apart from the Lord Mayor himself (Alderman Charles Hanson), in his coach, and representatives of some of the City Companies, the procession was, in reality, a great naval and military pageant, and the presence in it of men of the Overseas contingents gave it an Imperial character. It was an epitome, not only of the fighting services, but of the whole national war effort, including the work of women in munition-factories, on the land, and in various other activities. The farm-girls especially gave a novel and picturesque touch to the procession. Another interesting feature was the two Tanks, vehicles never before seen perambulating London streets. They aroused much enthusiasm, as did the war trophies, such as captured

A GREAT NAVAL AND MILITARY AND WAR-WORK PAGEANT OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

ALFIERI, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TOPICAL, AND BARRATT



WOMAN'S SHARE IN BRITAIN'S GREAT MILITARY EFFORT: MUNITION - GIRLS FROM A NATIONAL PROJECTILE - FACTORY.



AN AIR-TROPHY OF GREAT INTEREST TO LONDONERS: A CAPTURED GERMAN AEROPLANE, WITH FOLDED WINGS.



A TROPHY FROM DISTANT FIELDS: A CAPTURED TURKISH FIELD-GUN AS A FEATURE OF THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.



THE RAISON D'ITRE OF THE PROCESSION, AND ALMOST ITS ONLY CIVIC FEATURE: THE LORD MAYOR'S COACH.



RESTING DURING A PAUSE IN THE PROCEEDINGS: A GERMAN FIELD-GUN CAPTURED IN THE BATTLES OF LAST JULY.

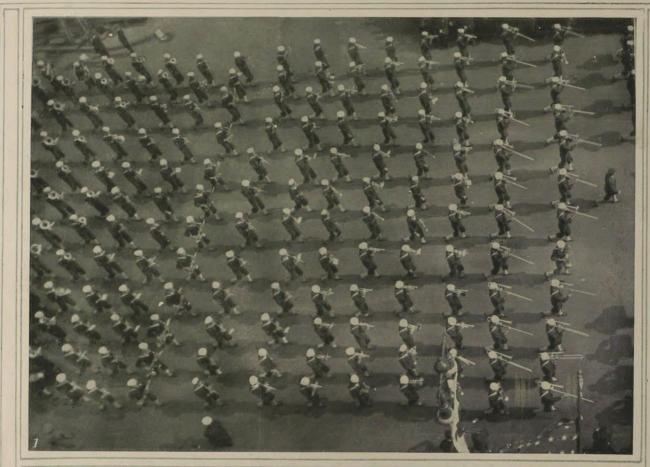


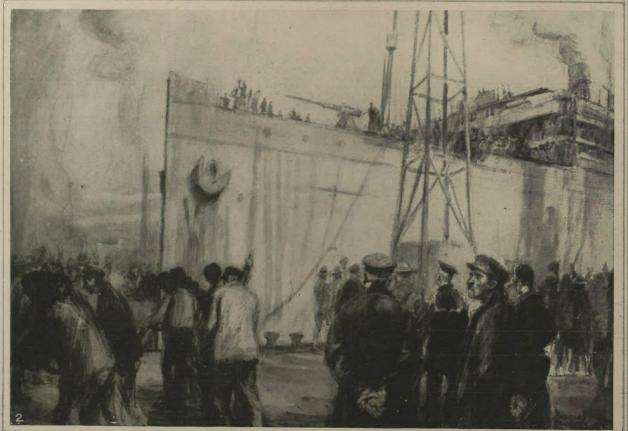
THE LEGAL SIDE OF THE CEREMONY: MR. JUSTICE DARLING SWEARING-IN THE LORD MAYOR IN THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT.

German and Turkish guns, and a German aeroplane. Altogether, the Show was both educative and inspiring, and it afforded thousands of people a rare opportunity for gaining an inspiring time to the war and realising something of the national effort as a whole. In welcoming Alderman Hanson as Lord Mayor, at the Lie Courts, Mr. Justice Dating and a "The war has been distinguished from all others by the invaluable and voluntary help which has been from the Court by the King the Court of the seas, and it is singularly appropriate that the Lord Mayor for the coming year should have passed a great part of his business like in Canada." On the occasion of his entering office, the Lord Mayor sent a telegram to Sir Douglas Halg, experiencing, to him and the British forces, "the deep gratitude of the citizens for their splendid services."

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR: RED CROSS PARADE: AND TRANSPORT.

THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL; THE LOWER, A SKETCH BY CHARLES FOUQUERAY.





1. AT THE PARADE OF 10,000 RED CROSS NURSES IN NEW YORK: LIEUT. SOUSA'S NAVAL BAND HEADING THE PROCESSION.

2. ONE OF THE STRIKING IRONIES OF FATE IN THE WAR: THE GERMAN LINER "FRIEDRICH DER GRÖSSE" ARRIVING IN A FRENCH PORT AS A TRANSPORT LADEN WITH U.S. SOLDIERS.

One of the most dramatically effective and picturesquely interesting processions ever seen in the streets of New York is shown in the upper illustration. The parade was specially organised on behalf of the Red Cross. It was headed by the Naval Band from the Great Lakes Naval Station, led by Lieut. John Philip Sousa himself. The band is

A BATTLE REHEARSED; TROOPS STUDYING A MODEL OF MESSINES RIDGE.

Australian Official Photograph.



"COVERING MORE THAN AN ACRE OF GROUND AND TRUE IN EVERY DETAIL": AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF MESSINES RIDGE STUDYING A GREAT MODEL OF THE TERRAIN.

Many of the British advances on the Western Front have been methodically rehearsed with the aid of models of the ground to be fought over, and by practice manoeuvres under similar conditions. Describing how the infantry were prepared for the Battle of Messines Ridge, a "Morning Post" correspondent writes: "They had a wonderful model of the ridge covering more than an acre of ground and true in every detail of contour and adornment, which could be studied for hours. I came upon this remarkable miniature reproduction of the ridge on my way back from witnessing the attack. There

were the ruins of Wytschaete and Messines, the many little farms, with their fantastic and often humorous titles bestowed by the inventive map-makers, the winding road, and the German trenches, and even the stumps of splintered woods where the enemy lurked behind concrete barricades. Generals and their staffs and the hundreds of officers who visited the real ruins on the real ridge this morning spent hours in mastering the details of this masterpiece of 'landscape gardening,' constructed out of concrete, carefully banked-up earth, and bits of broken brick,' The men, too, studied the model carefully.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN THE WEST: THEIR MAJESTIES AT BATH AND BRISTOL.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1. 2, 3 AND 4 SUPPLIED BY S. AND G.; NOS. 5, 6, AND 7 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BURRAU.



WHERE ROMAN LEGIONARIES IN ENGLAND RECUPERATED: WALKING ROUND THE OLD ROMAN BATH.



IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE UNCROWNED "KING OF BATH," BEAU NASH: THE VISIT TO THE HISTORIC PUMP-ROOM.



A LADY DECORATED: MISS EMILY HOLMES RECEIVES THE ROYAL RED CROSS MEDAL.



IN ONE OF THE STREETS OF BRISTOL: AMONG THE CROWD FROM ALL PARTS WHO CAME IN TO SEE THE KING AND QUEEN.



A BLIND V.C. AND M.M. HERO AT THE BRISTOL INVESTITURE: CAPTAIN ANGUS BUCHANAN.



AFTER VISITING THE BIRTHPLACE OF TOMMY'S "WOODBINES": THEIR MAJESTIES
LEAVING THE WILLS TOBACCO FACTORY,



THE LAST OF FOUR HUNDRED—THE SURVIVORS OF BRISTOL'S "OLD GUARD": THE KING'S INSPECTION OF THE TEN CRIMEA AND MUTINY VETERANS.

At Bath, one of the places visited by the King on November 9, during his Majesty's visit with the Queen to the West of England, was the famous Roman Bath, the ancient remains of which are so carefully preserved, and from which the city takes its name. They then inspected the modern Hot Springs Bath estabishment, where upwards of 25,000 treatments have been given to wounded and invalided officers and men, free—at the cost of the Bath Corporation. They also visited the Pump Room, where Beau Nash, in the days of the earlier Georges, lorded it as the uncrowned "King of Bath." The War Hospital at Combe Park was another institution honoured by the royal visitors,

who as they went round, talked with many of the patients. At Bristol, on the previous day, the King held an Investiture on Durham Downs of over a hundred war heroes. One officer, Capt. Angus Buchanan, of the South Wales Borderers, received both the Victoria Cross and the Military Medal. He was led to the dais, having been blinded in action in Mesopotamia. A number of wounded officers and soldiers were inspected by the King also, together with ten Crimean and India Mutiny veterans, the last survivors of four hundred whose home was in Bristol. The King and Queen, in addition, paid a special visit to Wills' Tobacco Factory, where they saw the making of Tommy's favourite "Woodbine"

AIRMAN V. "SAUSAGE": AN ESCAPE FROM A BLAZING KITE-BALLOON.

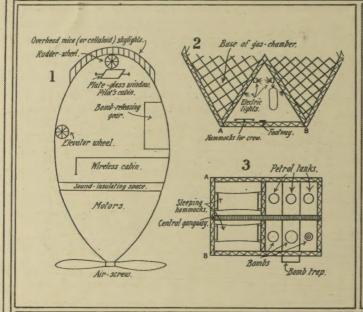
DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



An exceptionally exciting air-fighting incident on the Flanders Front is illustrated here. "A particular 'sausage,'" writes our correspondent, "was especially obnoxious to the good enemy for its observation work. For two days, a long-range gun fired at it, without avail. Then a daring enemy aviator, dodging our patrolling air-sctouts, made a successful dash at it. The Albatross dived from a tremendous height. Our 'Archies' opened at once and fighting planes raced to the scene, but in vain. The two observers had barely time to jump out and trust to their parachutes, when the 'sausage' was

ablaze. It seemed impossible they could escape the blazing débris in falling, but they did so—just. The Albatross made off, but did not get clear. Within five minutes it was brought down in flames by our airmen, who cut off its retreat." The Albatross is seen high up to the left with the balloon on fire below. Further below and to the right, one observer is seen dropping, and his parachute opening. Below again, and to the right, the other is descending with parachute open. Across the lower half of the drawing is a line of observation-balloons,—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

ZEPPELIN SECRETS REVEALED: THE DISMANTLING OF "L 49."





DIAGRAMS OF "L 49": (1) PLAN OF THE FORWARD CAR; (2) TRANSVERSE SECTION
OF THE KEEL; (3) LONGITUDINAL PLAN OF PART OF THE KEEL FLOOR.

FROZEN IN THE RAID ON LONDON OWING TO THE ALTITUDE REACHED—A FACT THAT CAUSED HER CAPTURE: THE "L 49'S" WATER-BALLAST BAG, WITH DRAIN-TUBE.



SHOWING THE CYLINDRICAL "SILENCER" UNDERNEATH; ONE OF THE SMALL SIDE ENGINE-CARS OR "POWER-EGGS" OF "L 49," BEING PLACED ON A CART FOR TRANSPORT TO PARIS; (INSET) THE FRONT HALF OF THE FORWARD CAR, SHOWING THE SOUND-PROOF PARTITION DIVIDING IT FROM THE AFTER-PART (SEE DIAGRAM NO. 1 ABOVE), TO PREVENT THE VIBRATION OF THE ENGINE AFFECTING THE WIRELESS AND MAVIGATING APPARATUS.

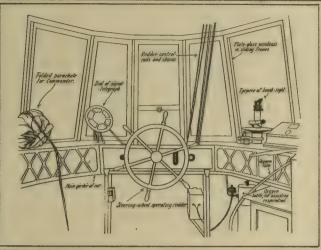
We are enabled to give here some further photographs of extreme interest showing details of the Zeppelin "L 49," (already illustrated in previous numbers) which was brought down practically intact in France, near Bourbonne-les-Bains, after the raid on London last month. The airship has been dismantled by French aeronautical experts, who are in possession of all the secrets of her mechanism. A particularly interesting feature is the construction of the forward car containing the commander's cabin—the "brain" of the monster—with its navigating controls and bomb-dropping gear; behind that a wireless

cabin; and in the after part a large motor and propeller. The fore part was divided from the after part by a sound-proof partition, so that the vibration of the motor should not affect the navigating and wireless apparatus. The first diagram in the upper left-hand illustration on the left-hand page shows a plan of the whole of this forward car. The small photograph inset in the larger one below shows the exterior of the fore part of the car after being separated from the after part, with the sound-proof partition at the end. The interior of the fore part is shown on the right-hand page, and the sound-proof partition at the end.

THE ZEPPELIN CAPTURED INTACT IN FRANCE: THE MECHANISM OF "L 49."



LEADING TO THE GUN-PLATFORM ON TOP OF THE MAIN HULL: A TUBE OF METAL RINGS THAT WAS COVERED WITH FABRIC AND CONTAINED A WIDELY SPACED LADDER.



SHOWING THE PARACHUTE, BOMB-SIGHT, AND OXYGEN APPARATUS: A DIAGRAM OF THE INTERIOR OF THE COMMANDER'S CABIN SEEN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH BELOW.

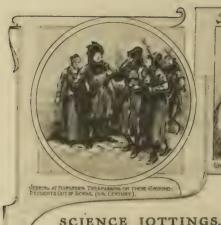


WITH A PARACHUTE FOR ESCAPE IN EMERGENCY, AND SCREENED BY PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS: THE NAVIGATING-CONTROLS IN THE COMMANDER'S CABIN (LOOKING FORWARD), SHOWING THE STEERING-WHEEL, EYE-PIECE OF BOMB-SIGHT, AND OXYGEN-BOTTLE FOR ASSISTING RESPIRATION.

Continued.

Continued.)
both in the large photograph at the foot and in the diagram, giving its details, at the
top on the right. After examining the "L49," an American air-expert says, in the
"Chicago Daily News," as quoted by Reuter: "In the tanks there was still a largeamount of petrol. The alcoholised water (used for fluid ballast) was frozen is the
reservoirs... The Zeppelin's descent was caused by want of gas, and the impossibility
of dropping ballast owing to the freezing of the water." Describing the forward car,
he says: "Aft of the wireless room stands the engine-room, where the largest of the

five motors actuates the direct-drive propeller. This is reached by a ladder, which leads to a narrow path, 500 ft. or 600 ft. long, within the envelope. On the floor was a folded parachute. . . . From this main motor-room, where the engine is twice the power of the others, I walked inside the envelope along a frail narrow path of little sticks mounted on aluminium, to a point where two diverging paths led to the nacelles. On the way I passed a tube of balloon cloth enclosing an extremely light aluminium ladder, with rungs as far apart as possible."



SCIENCE JOTTINGS. THE PEOPLE OF BELGIUM.

THE long-drawn agony of Belgium, the I foul treatment that has been meted out to her by a foe combining the ferocity of a gorilla with the cunning of a lunatic, is about to end—and not as the invader confidently expected when his march of rapine began. To the end of time the hideousness of that occupation will live—a measure of the high-water mark of savagery attained by a people calling themselves civilised.

Belgium once more shall hold a place among the nations, and her battle-scarred cities will become places of pilgrimage for all the world. In justice, it should be a larger Belgium, for so much of Rhenish Prussia as impinges on her borders from the Rhine to the Moselle should be awarded her as some small solace for the orgies of slaughter and devasta-tion she has had to endure. But reasons of policy, perhaps, this meed of recompense might prove undesirable; though, so far as the racial aspect of the matte is concerned, there could be no objection to such a penalisation of Germany, for the inhabitants of Rhenish Prussia have much in common with the Flemings.

But political boundaries cannot be entirely determined even on the averages of racial characters, for a nation which is racially homogeneous does not exist. Belgium herself affords a case in

Belgium herself affords a case in point, for it is a matter of common knowledge that the "Belgians" are a compound of two quite distinct races—the Flemings and the Walloons. But neither of these are pure stocks. The Flemings are, for the most part, probably of the stock usually but inaptly called "Tenably of the stock usually of



Cæsar's time the frontiers of the Belgæ extended as far south as the neighbourhood of Paris. But not all the blond Flemings are "Nordics." Some, as I know from my own measurements, are of the blond roundheaded type, to be referred to again presently.

With their fellow-countrymen the Walloons, the Flemings cannot hold common converse, save when both speak modern French. For the Flemings speak a corrupted Dutch, the Walloons an archaic French. The Walloons, in short, are of another race, being "Alpines"—not, however, of the blond race met with among the Flemings, but of the brunet type



THE IRON ROAD THAT LED TO THE CAPTURE OF GAZA: A SECTION OF THE PALESTINE RAILWAY ON THE BRITISH LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

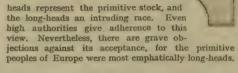
The capture of Gaza by the British forces under General Allenby was announced by the War Office on November 7. Official Photograph.

> characteristic of the Bavarians. They people the southern uplands, the Flemings the plains, thus dividing the country between them. Furthermore, the peoples of the two areas differ one from the other not only physically and linguistically, but also politically, and in their social customs and observances. Flanders is tilled largely by tenant-farmers, the wooded uplands by peasant proprietors,

What the people of the little Duchy of Luxembourg

will elect to do when the terms of peace come to be discussed remains to be seen. So far as physical characters goand these are really the only measure of racial affinities—they may claim kinship either with their neighbours the Walloons or with the French to the south, from whom they are divided only by the Gap of Belfort. On the whole, their affinities, and their sympathies, appear to be rather with the French.

This association between the uplands and broad-headedness is not confined to Belgium; on the contrary, it is met with all over Europe. And, where these and the long-heads overlap, it seems to be generally assumed that the broad-

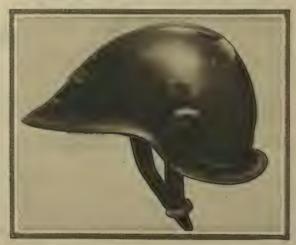


Of these last, the oldest of whom we have any knowledge was the Piltdown man, whose line became extinct long before the appearance on the scene of the

Neanderthal or Mousterian man, who is the next oldest of whom we have record. According to some, he survives yet in the Baltic, in various places in Central Europe, and in the aborigines of Australia. and in the aborganes of Australia.

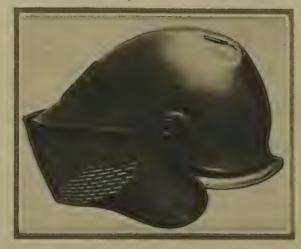
Next came the Cro-Magnon men, known to us by at least three phases of culture—representing probably as many distinct strains or races of this type. These men must be regarded as the founders of the existing long-headed races of Europe, for Nordic and Mediterranean men are probably of Cro-Magnon descent. The Alpine round-head, already referred to, is represented by two distinct races—a short, dark-haired, smooth-browed, short-faced type, seen in the Bavarian of today; and a tall, blond, rugged-featured type. The latter left records of himself in Great Britain in the round barrows of the Bronze Age; and his descendants, according to Professor Keith, survive among us in the class from which our Civil-Servants, our squires, and our professional men are drawn.

It is clear, then, that nations are founded not It is clear, then, that nations are founded not so much on a unity of physical standards as on a unity of ideals and aspirations. Where these ideals are framed on the contention that "Might is Right," national integrity heads straight for dissolution. But no less perilous is the craven standard — "Peace at any price." The nation that desires to maintain a "place in the sun" must be very scrupulous about the standard of its ideals. its ideals. W. P. PYCRAFT.



THE SWISS ARMY'S NEW HELMET: WITHOUT VISOR

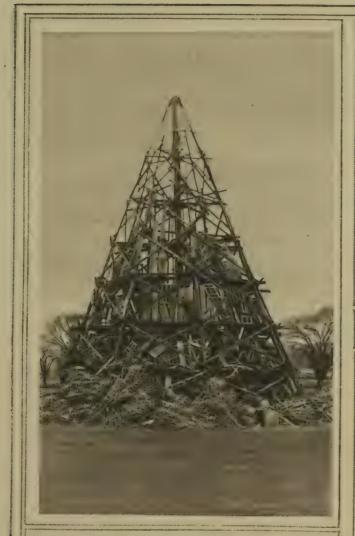
The Swiss Army has recently adopted a new metal helmet for the troops, design by a noted Swiss painter and sculptor, M. Charles L'Eplattenier, in accordant with the experience of other armies in the war. The peak projects in front w



Continual.] THE SWISS ARMY'S NEW HELMET: WITH VISOR. over the forehead, and is ornamented with the Federal Cross. The eyes and nose can be further protected by an adjustable visor. It weighs about 1 kilo, and is limited to the continual continual

LIBERTY SIGNALLED LIKE THE ARMADA: U.S. FIRES OF HISTORIC WOOD.

PHOTOGRAPHS' BY TOPICAL.



LIT TO SIGNAL TO THE UNITED STATES THE CLOSING OF THE SECOND "LIBERTY LOAN": A PYRAMID OF HISTORIC WOOD AT WASHINGTON.



ORGANISERS: (L. TO R.) MRS. SNELL, MR. BONES, MRS. FUNK, COL. HARPER, MRS. WM. G. MGADOO (CENTRE), MR. HAZEN, MR JUDD, MRS. SYNON.



THE "LIBERTY BOND FIRE" PILE: PRESENTING IT TO MRS. WM. G. MCADOO, CHAIRMAN OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.



BURNING NEAR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT: THE "LIBERTY BOND FIRE," LIT BY MRS. WM. G. MCADOO ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 23.

The closing of the second great United States War Loan was signalled by bonfires. A pyramid of wood containing many historic relies was kindled by Mrs. McAdoo (wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and daughter of President Wilson), as Chairman of the Women's National Liberty Loan Committee. Our right-hand top photograph shows her being presented with the "Bond Fire" pile by the Washington "Liberty Tree" Committee. The lighting of the Washington pile was the signal for answering fires throughout the country. Mrs. McAdoo used for lighting it a candelabrum given by Napoleon to General Robert Patterson, who presented it to General Jackson on his inauguration as President. In it was placed a trench

candle made in Quebec. Among other historic relics burnt in the pile were fagots from a cherry-tree on the Mary Washington farm on the Rappahannock River, near a tree said to have been cut down by George Washington. There were also pieces of wood from the birthplaces of Presidents Wilson, Cleveland, Jackson, Johnson, and Polk. Illinois sent wood from Lincoln's old home; Missouril from Grant's log cabin; Arkansas part of the flag-pole carried by Col. Yell's regiment in the Mexican War; North Dakota, a shingle from Gen. Custer's quarters at Fort Lincoln; Florida, a bit of the De Soto Oak at Tampa; and North Carolina, a piece of wood from Lower Cape. Fear,



CROSSING A BELT OF DESERT SOUTH OF GAZA; ONE OF THE BRITISH COLUMNS WINDING ITS WAY PARALLEL TO THE DISTANT SEA-COAST.



WITH AN ADVANCE-GUARD LIGHT HO DRAWING WATER SUPPLIES FOR CARRIA



MERELLA HILL" UNDER BOMBARDMENT: THE TURKISH ADVAN BY CONTINUOUS SHELL-PIRE FO



BRINGING UP CAMEL-LOADS OF WATER BETWEEN THE REA TRAINS CROSSING

GENERAL ALLENBY'S VICTORY AT GAZA: ON THE EVE OF THE ATTACK WHICH ROUTED THE TURKS.



ON LIGHT CARTS AND PACK-ANIMALS



SHORTLY BEFORE THE VICTORIOUS ASSAULT ON GAZA: LOOKING OUT ACROSS OPEN GROUND TOWARDS ALI MUNTAR OR "SAMSON'S HILL," IN THE TURKISH DEFENCE-LINES.



TRONGHOLD AMONG THE SAND-DUNES SOUTH OF GAZA BEING PREPARED UR INFANTRY TO ATTACK.



ATERING STATIONS AND THE LINES: ONE OF THE CAMEL SANDY TRACT.



REQUIRING TOILSOME LABOUR IN LOOSE SANDY SOIL: DEEP - CUT, MARROW TRENCHES ALONG THE BRITISH FRONT LINE.

"The Fallatine stronghold has been captured, and the British Army in a big step networr Jerosslem." In these words, Mr. W. T. Masser, Press representative with General Alkelinj's Army in Fallatine, namend up in a beforepised measure the story of the fall of Cass. Our illustrations ded with incidents up to the fall anneant of the assent, and places which were represent in the Trush anneal following and anneant of the cases which were represented to the Trush anneal following the days of the fall of Cass which were the days of them. The third Ellipscare allows the police of the the case of the fall of Cass which were the days of the fall of the cases which the capture days of the cases which the capture days of the case of the fall of the case of the fall of the capture of the days of the capture of the case of the fall of the capture o

SAND-BAG ENTRANCES AND 'ADJOINING DUG-OUTS.

It in the flattish designed mound—the Turish earthworks of the fort—rishte on the slight knoll just one-third arrows the Illication from the left. All Manilar was the fast point starred on that side, and theme the states on the visil point of the outer defence lim, "Underlik Hill," on the right of our states—those within contraring benchmarkers. The was often been. As some as the pages of our sattlety benchmarkers. The states of the page of the page to the state in the states of the states, the state of linking Turks there, and began by consolidate before the contrary put up a barrage. For Turkin contra-stated were made and Indick, and then not be flashing attack elsewhere developing, the Turkin contra-stated were made and Indick, and then not be flashing attack elsewhere developing, the Turkin contra-stated were made and Indick, and then not be flashing attack elsewhere developing, the Turkin contra-stated were made and Indick, and then not be flashing attack elsewhere developing, the Turkin contrary of the page of the text of the state.

WITH THEIR HORSES CARRYING GAS-MASKS: FIELD ARTILLERY CROSSING A STREAM UNDER A SHOWER OF SHELLS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



PERILOUS WORK FOR THE R.F.A. DURING A BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A BRIDGE STRUCK BY A GERMAN SHELL JUST AS A GUN IS CROSSING.

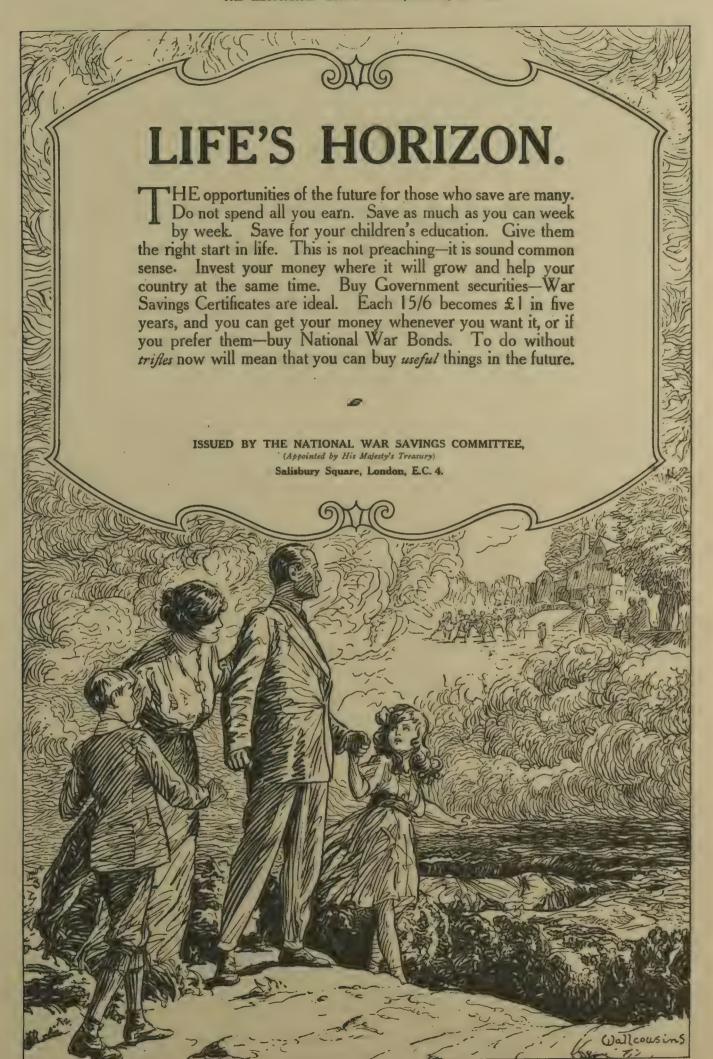
The work of the field artillery during our recent advances in Flanders has been both arduous and full of peril. They have to hurry forward over seas of mud, and under the enemy's shell-fire, to take up their new positions. The country is intersected with numerous water-courses, and is to a large extent flooded—a state of things which has involved also heavy labour for the Engineers, who have had to build a large number of bridges, of pontoon, trestle, and other types; while tracks are laid over the muddy ground with branches and twigs to prevent the guns from sinking into the slough. Our illustration shows a gun crossing one of these bridges just as it has been struck by a German shell, and the leading man of the next team, on the further bank, holding up his hand to check those behind. The horses

of the R.F.A. are now provided with gas-masks, like the men, though, of course, different in shape. On the near leader of the team shown in the foreground the masks can be observed between the rider and the base of the horses' necks, the position found to be the best for carrying a horse's mask, as shown in one of the small inset drawings above. The other inset drawing shows the kind of bag in which the mask is carried. Little points like these indicate the up-to-date equipment of the British Army, regarding which Mr. Beach Thomas writes, after one of the Flanders battles: "Even such smaller details as homer-pigeon training—or, shall I say, fitting the artillery horses with gas-masks?—showed similar thoroughness."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAPAYETTS, BACON AND SONS, ELLIOTT AND FRY, HEATH, TREELE, AND LANGPIER.





LADIES' PAGE.

IT is not bread only, as a correspondent supposes me to have said, that the Government Rations scheme proposes to allowance, but a general rationing of all the chief foodstuffs. The German nation was so rationed very early in the war, and many people think that it is a great misfortune that persuasion to voluntary care and abstinence has been relied upon here so long. But rationing means a new army of officials, certainly much discomfort, probably much confusion and mismanagement, much fraud and deception; so perhaps it was as well to give the voluntary system a full trial first. But in view of persuasion probably failing, a scheme has been drawn up for full compulsory rations, and it is under this that the assumption is made that the nation contains "eight million 'unoccupied' women'"—wbo; of course, do not need so much to eat as the "occupied." Now this is plainly merely following the classification of the census, which calls "unoccupied" all the wives and mothers, as well as the daughters, who do not go out and earn wages, but who do, we know, perform great tasks of home-tending and child-rearing. The married women and widows not receiving definite wages number just about eight millions. But the work that they do, in simple truth, is not only of primary and most inestimable importance in the national life, but it is also, I believe, as a whole, more continuous, exhausting, and difficult to accomplish well than the routine tasks of most of the wage-receiving women in offices, schools, or factories. In all times, the great mass of women have earned their living; they ought to do so; "eight million" of us are not, and never were or will be, "unoccupied" in the true sense, and the home-women ought not to be so described. There are many female idders and parasites, it is true; but still, these are but a small minority, and are few indeed amongst the working or middle-class wives and mothers.

amongst the working or middle-class wives and mothers. A gallant attempt is being made by the Ministry of Food to persuade people to be economical in food-stuffs, and a model Christmas dinner on these lines has been prepared by a clever chef, with the personal assistance of the King's chef, providing a meal for four persons for half-a-sovereign. The menu consists of French rice-soup; fillets of fresh haddock; roast fowl, stuffed with potatoes and chestnuts, and accompanied by Parisian potatoes (i.e., little balls turned out of potatoes, fried, then baked) and spinach; plum-pudding, and caramel custard. The Christmas-pudding is priced up at 1s. 9d., and contains only \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb. of sultanas, one dried egg, half-a-gill of milk, no sugar; but, instead, 2 oz. of treacle, and 2 oz. grated carrot; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb. apples, a little spice, and candied peel, put to 4 oz. flour and 4 oz. bread-crumbs and 6 oz. suet. Um—m 1 Well, food economy can never be synonymous with table luxury—that is precisely why we must be rationed!

Christmas presents will be a welcome relief to a time of much endurance, and if useful articles are selected where needed, there will be no cavillers. An admirable and vast selection will be found at Messrs. Waring and Gillow's



A BEAUTIFUL AND BECOMING FUR COAT.

One of the winter models to be seen at the International Fur Store, 163 and 165, Regent Street, is this lovely coat of seal musquash with a large square collar and deep cufts of skunk. It is lined with a rich, soft satin. palatial premises, 164-180, Oxford Street, or their branches, Bold Street, Liverpool, and Deansgate, Manchester, Although the building in London in which these thousands of beautiful articles are housed is so splendid in architecture and decoration that it is a treat to visit and inspect it, the conclusion must not be drawn that only those with long purses can be satisfactorily suited. While there is every sort of fine furniture and all accessories to the house beautiful to be seen, and, if circumstances permit, selected from, at prices moderate for the quality and character of the highest class of goods, this firm cater also for people who wish to incur only modest expenditure. The point is that if the purchase be one of but five shillings in price, it will be of the best value for that price; of correct form and good type, and of the most lasting and reliable quality. The large scale upon which this business is conducted admits of the widest choice of materials and workmanship, and of this fact customers obtain the full benefit. There are so many desirable articles spread out for choice that the only difficulty is which to select. The finest examples of the English cabinet-maker's art, "heirloom" pieces of furniture of which the value and utility will be only increased with the passing of many years to come, are on view here, equally with small yet dainty articles of household plenishing, such as occasional tables, easy chairs, draught-screens, foot-stools, cushions, book-rests, manicure tables or cases, and a hundred other delightful possessions, many of them quite inexpensive. In other departments, such as the china, the glass, the silver, the clock and watch departments, etc., gifts either large or small abound. Most housewives would appreciate the stainless table-knives, that never require any cleaning, beyond a wash in water, which Messrs. Waring and Gillow stock. But the variety here is endless.

Furs are the acme of comfort, and have the advantage of lasting for years. The shortage of labour is specially felt in this department of "luxurious necessities"; but the International Fur Store have on hand so large a stock that any want can be supplied at their handsome salons, 163-165, Regent Street, London, Wr. Advantageous purchases in good time enable this noted house to continue to charge prices that are special value for the lovely goods on show. There are exquisite Russian sable stoles and muffs, and coats and ties of the becoming ermine, and useful coats in musquash, and stoles and capes of various shapes in the most fashionable fur of the hour, skunk. Naturally, all fine furs mean money; but the International Fur Store is equally open to pay every attention to the modest wants of the feminine community, and becoming and useful ties and capes that make ideal gifts at moderate prices are forthcoming, such as a capital black fox capestole, trimmed with tails, which is offered for only £8 ros. Several pretty new shapes are shown; a stole fitting the figure, for instance, crossed over in front, and held by one big button. For less than £30, one can have a full-length coat of natural black musquash, with opossum collar. Men's furlined overcoats and leather trench-coats are also abundantly stocked. A catalogue can be had by post.—Filomena.





Save food

IF you cut down your food by one-fifth, how can you still obtain the same amount of *nourishment* as before? The problem looks impossible, but it is not so in fact, for if you get more nourishment from the food you do eat you will solve it.

Take a concrete instance. If there are five units of nourishment in bread when you buy it, you expect to get 5 units when you eat it. As a matter of fact you do not get that at all, because a good deal of the nourishment is not absorbed by the body. To take a rough and ready simile. If you put coal on a fire in the evening, and leave the fire overnight, you will find that a good deal of the coal is unburnt in the morning when the fire is out. This is much what happens to food in the body, and the "unburnt" food is wasted.

There is a simple way to reduce this loss, a way tested and approved by the highest scientific authorities. It is to take Bovril.

It has long been an accepted fact, proved by independent scientific investigation, that Bovril has a body-building power equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount taken. This is now confirmed in a very striking way in the following report from the "Medical Times":—

"The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food."

"The diet may be then cut down from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and the body still be adequately nourished."

Extract from the review by the "Medical Times" of the investigations on Food Economy conducted by Dr. J. Campbell, late Food Expert to the Metropolitan Campaign for Food Economy.

Help to save the Nation's food and still keep yourself well fed by taking a cup of Bovril as soup before meals, or by using a little Bovril in your cooking.

LITERATURE.

Turgenev:
A Study.

"Turgenev: A Study," by Edward
Garnett (Collins), is described by its
author as almost the only detailed
attempt yet made in the English language to discuss the
Russian novelist's masterpieces. Mr. Garnett is a very
loyal follower of Turgenev, for
cudgels stoutly against the
master's critics and detractors. His attitude is entirely reassuring, for the whole
book is a plea for the artistic
and the spiritual in literature, and a condemnation of
those so-called critical judgments which pass current tothose so-called critical judg-ments which pass current to-day. Why is Turgenev com-paratively unpopular? "Be-cause," says Mr. Garnett, "beauty of form, a master's sense of composition, an ex-quisite feeling for balance are less and less prized in modern opinion. Our age has turned its back on the masters pos-sessed of these classic qualiress and ress predent in more than opinion. Our age has turned its back on the masters possessed of these classic qualities. Modern life flows along congested roads, and modern art responds in bewilderment to an embarrassment of forces." It is hopeful to see an admission of this sort made by a critic who is likely to be listened to even by those who consider themselves nowise behind the times. It is long since we have seen a piece of criticism so loyal to the "really excellent" in Matthew Arnold's sense, so serenely indifferent to the restless and the bizarre. Nowhere is Mr. Garnett more happy than in one little remark: "A girl might say to-day of Elena (in "On the Eve"): 'Grandmother was like that! So father says, and grandfather saw her like that! Isn't it interesting?'" This, Mr. Garnett admits, is a bar to Turgenev's popularity in the eyes of the younger generation, yet we venture to think it is a touchstone of endurance. There you have, in a word, the whole secret of the charm of that most poetical of novels. Turgenev was much reviled in his own day because he refused to be identified with any "movement." Yet he wrote of all with a fine detachment which makes his pictures priceless to the discerning. It is

said that his Nihilists are impossible. But they are the earlier Nihilists, drawn to the life. For that we have the testimony of Stepniak and Kropotkin. It is fashionable to look on Turgenev as viewx jeu. The instant hour clubs you with Dostoevsky, as it once clubbed you with Tolstoi, and dares you to like anything but the latest. Mr. Garnett has the courage to reassert the eternal principles of "form, clarity, and beauty." One has but to pass from any of

WITH THE AMERICAN NAVY: ABOARD THE U.S.S. -

the later Russian writers to Turgenev to breathe a rarer the later Russian writers to lurgenev to breathe a rarer atmosphere. Here is selection, balance, beauty, vision, as against mere photography. Mr. Garnett makes out an excellent case. The only trouble about the book is that the ability of the summaries may lead some people to imagine that they now know "all about Turgenev." Mr. Garnett would beg them to hasten to the fountainhead. And this the worthiest among his audience, who have not already drunk there, will certainly

do. The Preface to the book is a letter from Mr. Joseph Conrad.

do. The Preface to the book is a letter from Mr. Joseph Conrad.

Mr. Chesterton's History of England. The first thing to strike the reader of "A Short History of England," by G. K. Chesterton (Chatto and Windus), is that it is not a history. That, however, is far from being in its disfavour. No one would have expected or wished him to adopt the normal methods of the modern scientific historian. Had he done so, he might have produced a history, but he would not have remained Mr. Chesterton; and the fact that, in tracing the national story, he does remain himself, is the whole charm of his book. To paraphrase Macaulay, we might say of it: "Leave to the sons of Cambridge The fossil facts of yore; Leave to the don his dusty dates, And scrolls of wordy lore." Not that Mr. Chesterton despises facts, or even dates—there is at least one in to the don his dusty dates, And scrolls of wordy lore."
Not that Mr. Chesterton despises facts, or even dates—there is at least one in every chapter—but, rather, he takes them for granted. He has not compiled a work of reference: his book is not a history, but an interpretation of history, a brilliant historical essay, in his own inimitable manner. Our readers least of all require to be told what that manner is, for they can study it week by week in these pages. Mr. Chesterton has applied to English history the same methods that he uses so effectively in "Our Note-Book," the same independent and original thought, the same searching analysis of underlying truth, the same coruscations of paradox, the same fashes of broad humour, and, with it all, the same deep sincerity and burning patriotism. We need hardly mention what are his chief enthusiasms—his love for the old forms of religious faith and of mediæval democracy, with its system of Trade Guilds, his hatred of the tyranny of capitalism, and his advocacy of the personal liberties of the poor. These ideas find full expression in the book. He drives the plough of his convictions through many fields of accepted theory, unearthing many a forgotten truth. Moreover, he makes English history a living force, [Continued overlant.]



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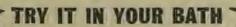
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especially in the last chapter, "The Return of the parians"—he connects it with the great events to-day reshaping the history of the world.

"The Road and the Inn."

Mr. James John Hissey has added still another—this time "The Road and the Inn." (Macmillan)—to his series of entertaining volumes on English road travel. As the itile leads us to expect, it has much to say about English hostelries Among the oldest of these still existing are the "Ostrich" at Coinbrook, in 1106 a guest-house of the Abbey of Abingdon; the "Maid's Head" at Norwich, which has Norman cellars, and is mentioned in the "Paston Letters; and the "Fountain" at Canterbury, praised by the Cerman Ambassador to Edward the First's

the Cerman Ambassator
to Edward the First's
marriage for its comfort
and excellent fare. The
"Fighting Cocks" at St.
Albans, which is of quite
respectable antiquity, used to display the legend, "The old Red House, Rebuilt after the Flood." The inns where Queen Elizabeth has slept are legion, and innumerable others are associated with Charles I. But the "Angel" at Grantham has the greater distinc-

Angel at Grantham has the greater distinction of having lodged Richard III. when he signed the death-warrant of the Duke of Buckingham; and into the "Talbot" at Oundle has been built the oak staircase from Fotheringay down which Mary Stuart went to her execution. No fewer than four English rulers, from Edward III. to Cromwell, are "billen" as having used the "Saracen's Head" at Southwell, which for a time, after Charles the First's visit, flew the sign of the "King's Arms." Other inns, other associations—as, for example, Pepys with the "Red Lion" at Guildford; Sir Walter Scott with the "George" at Stamford; George Eliot with the "White Hart" at Witley; and, of course, the "Angel," at Bury St. Edmunds, where Sam Weller was "took in" by Job Trotter. These, however, are famous and highway houses, and it is in keeping with Mr. Hissey's whole sentiment and

eractice in his leisurely peregrinations in his car to discover practice in his leisurely peregrinations in his car to discover others which hide their hospitality in the byways. There is the curious sign of "The Tabby Cat" at West Grinstead; and, again, the "Crown" at Chiddingfold, of whose cosy ingle-nook he writes rapturously; and once more the Inn of Scole with its sign of the "White Hart" (now, alas, gone!), which Sir Thomas Browne declared to be the noblest in England. It is not only of the inns that Mr. Hissey collects curious lore. All down the road, and especially if it is a side-road, he keeps an eye alert for church or castle, building or ruin, besides man, woman, or supersedes the volumes of Meyrick, Hewitt, and all previous writers, and in its scope is completely up to date, including, as it does, Zeppelin-raid relics and trophies from the ever-memorable attack on London of September 1915. Every weapon and piece of armour in the Tower Collection, and the Tower trophies—Blenheim kettle-drums, Waterloo cannon, flags, etc., as well as personal mementos of great commanders, of Mariborough, Wolfe, Wellington, Lord Roberts, and Lord Wolseley, find mention and description, in more or less detail, precise and concise. Headsman's axes and the block used at the last Tower Hill execution come also within the scope of the monumental work. Only the Crown

work. Only the Crown Jewel House is omitted as beyond the terms of referbeyond the terms of reference, so to speak. The author is the present Curator, the second in order of appointment, and the successor of Viscount Dillon, with whom he previously worked at the Tower. Opening with an attractive narrative of the origins and formation of the collection, the body the origins and formation of the collection, the body of the work comprises a catalogue raisonni of the contents in historical order, compiled and verified with an infinity of care, and the widest expert knowledge of the subject, thus making the information satisfying alike to the most exacting historian and antiquary a well as to the general well as to the general reader. In the fullest sense, the two volumes

sense, the two volumes form a monument well worthy of, in the words of Mr. ffoulkes' dedication to the King, our national Collection of Royal and Historical Armours, many of which are without equal in Europe." Chapter and verse are given for every statement or suggestion made, and the National Archives are freely drawn on The work is profusely and most efficiently illustrated, alike by artistically engraved plates, and in the text by means of photographs and authenticated historical drawings; while, finally, nothing could be more chivalrous and generous than the author's personal acknowledgements to all who helped in the production of the book—from high living authorities down to present-hour Tower officials.



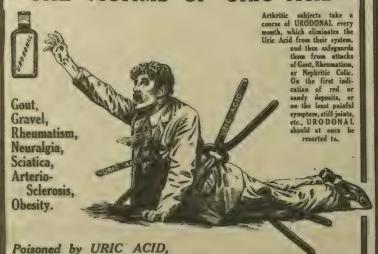
ON MANCEUVRES IN A HILL DISTRICT: TERRITORIALS IN INDIA [Photograph by Topical.] child, which or who illustrates the life and custom of a

bygone day. His theme is that England, out of the beaten track, is still a land of old romance; and it is quite wonderful how amply this sentimental traveller proves it, by both

The Tower Armouries.

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the average amount of perspicacity will fail to see that
his malady was not incurable. He was a pedant, without
being a prig, and the core of his carefully guarded heart
remained sound. He had suffered from the embarrassing
advances of a spinster lady who wooed him wildly but not
wisely: it was this, indeed, that made John Musgrave so
difficult of access to the wiles of women. He married one
of those frank and charming young women whom only the
most unmitigated misogynist can withstand—a fresh-air
young woman, too, being the lady-gardener on his neighbour Mrs. Chadwick's property. Peggy was Mrs. Chadwick's niece, and not at all in sympathy with her
momentary command for the slaughter of Diogenes, the
amable but unintelligent buildog which mistook her pet
Pekinese for a rabbit in a hedge, and forthwith slew
him. Peggy saved Diogenes' life, with the aid and
abetting of John Musgrave; and the time came when

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BATH : THEIR MAJESTIES AT BATH WAR HOSPITAL. Our photograph shows the King and Queen receiving the Commandant of the Hospital, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Bannatyne and his staff, on November 9.

Mrs. Chadwick was glad of it. It will be seen that Mr. F. E. Mills Young has not written a very weighty novel, or one likely to flutter the literary dovecots; but it can be accepted that "Coelebs" is pleasant

The persuasive powe Barclay was never purpose than in "To of Worcester" (Puth have medieval personages, in all the trappin whose ways of thought and argument modern, not to say Transatlantic. (Even the thrush of the ancient cloister takes a leaf out of the American business man's book, and reiterates "Do is it now! Do it now!") The Bishop theorises as if he were informed with the the spirit, not of the twelfth century, ir but of the twentieth; and the gentle Prioress's lucid reasoning would do credit to a graduate of Girton or Bryn-Mawr. Notwithstanding this riot of anachronism, Mrs. Barclay has such a way with her that it is possible to read her story of the convent with sustained interest and a succession of thrills. It would not do to take it immediately after "Ladies Whose Bright Eyes —" let us say; but accepted on its merits as a sentimental romance untroubled by chronolou-cal accuracy in expressing the point of view of the age, it makes uncommonly good reading. The seenery is the very best Wardour Street. The loves of Hugh and the Countess Mora are carried to a high plane of devotion The squalor, the ignorance, and the bigotry of the Middle Ages are discreetly veiled. There is light relief in Sister Mary Antony, who infuses purging herbs in the broth of the Sister out of ler favour for the moment. Altogether, anyone buying "The White Ladies of Worcester" will get their money's-worth of entertainment.

"The Gambler." The Gambler," translated by Mrs. Garnable pillory of the sustained in Mrs. Garnable pillory of the heat of the date of the moment. Altogether, anyone buying "The White Ladies of Worcester" will get their money's-worth of entertainment.

of the Hospital, "The Gambler." "The Gambler," translated by Mrs. Garnett, is the latest volume in Mr. Heinemann's edition of Dostoievsky. It is a book of three stories, and, as usual, it contains a masterly observation of character—character, be it observed, struggling and agonising in the pillory of the Russian realistic novel. Dostoievsky's method may be compared to Turner's in

another art. He sees the splendour of colour—not clear-cut, but in a turgid magnificence. He is the astigmatic genius among novelists—always, of course, excepting his work in "Crime and Punishment," which is a book bitten on to the plate by the acid of an intense experience. The simile is not our own, for one of the characters in "Poor



THE ROYAL VISIT TO BATH: AT THE ROMAN BATH.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BATH: AT THE ROMAN BATH.

Beau Nash made Bath inmortal as a haunt of fashion, but its claims to fame as a health resort date back for something like twenty centuries. To-day, at Combe Park, is a War Hospital, doing valuable work for men "broken in the war." Their Majesties were visibly touched by their reception here, and keenly interested in the world-famous Grand Pump Room and Bathing Establishment, where the hygienic hot springs restore suffering visitors to health and strength. Their Majesties also paid a visit to the works of Messrs. Stothert and Pitt, and manifested satisfaction with all that they saw.

People," the second story, writes: "Literature is a picture—that is, in a certain sense, a picture and a mirror: it's the passions, the expression, the subtlest criticism edifying instruction and a document." The picture of the gamblers at Roulettenburg in the preceding story illustrates this pronouncement. It contains each and all of these things; and the criticism, being unexpressed, is peculiarly subtle. Only a great writer could have written "The Gambler," splashing his paint upon the chosen canvas with a hand at once unerring and prodigal. Prodigality may well be accounted a virtue when the largesse distributed with a lavish hand is pure gold, and stamped in the mint of genius. And whether we agree or whether we may sometimes halt before his choice of a subject, in the case of Dostoievsky the gold is always there.

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"ON THE EAVES OF THE WORLD."

"ON THE EAVES OF THE WORLD."

A Practical gardener and garden-lover who can interest not only those who share his tastes, but the general reading public as well. His latest book, "On the Eaves of the World" (2 vols.; Arnold), is a description of gardening adventures on an ambitious scale; if is the account of the first part of a journey to the Kansu-Tibet border from South to North, undertaken with the object of finding flora that can be acclimitised successfully in this country. Of late years we have been greatly indebted to the Flowery Land for choice and heautiful flowers and flowering plants; but too many of them have been taken from regions where the climatic conditions are less severe than in our islands, and the result has been what might have been expected. By venturing into a little-known and inhospitable region, where an abundant flora awaits the traveller, Mr. Farrer has undoubtedly laid garden-lovers, under an obligation that will grow with peaceful years; and he seems to have been exceedingly wise in his choice of a companion, Mr. William Purdom, formerly of Kew, to whom the narrative is dedicated. Mr. Furdom had had previous experience of China where the path of the man who wishes to search for rare flowers in out-of-the-way places to which the wri of constituted authority does not run, is beset by many and serious difficulties. The little company—two Europeans and three coolies—set out from Peking, and their course is shown on a map at the end of the first volume Mr. Farrer's praiseworthy idea is to attract the general reader, while giving the gardening enthusiast what he requires; and he succeeds in no small measure. Some fifty species, either hitherto unknown or known only as dried pecimens, are enumerated, and doubtless the volume, rot hill grow will bring forward many more. The illustrations, a series of finely taken photographs, are partly of scenery and partly of flowers, and, whatever the subject, are attractive Certainly the idea that China is "played out," said by the author to have been



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CANADIAN OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE R.F.C., WHO HAS "BAGGED" NEARLY 40 ENEMY PLANES.—[Canadian War Records.]

lus from Mr. Farrer's pages, the general reader will be delighted with the picture of life in a part of the world where the Chinese Government has little more than a nominal authority, and even the Grand Lama's rule is ho oured more in the breach than in the observance. The Jamous—or was it infamous?—Dowager-Empress achieved much in that region, but soon after her death the instrument of her authority, the Manchu Governor Jao-chr-Fung, was invited to a great banquet by his soldiers in Cheng-tu, and teld politely when the feast was over that it he? oeen decided regretfully that he must be decapitated forthwith." It is said that he went to the block with the dignity due to his exalted position, and his head was served up to all interested on a picture-postcard! A strange world, in which Mr. Fairer has travelled happily and usefully. His story of the conclusion of the work will be very welcome, and nobody will lay his volumes aside after attentive perusal without learning something worthy knowing about the character of the Chinese countryfolk.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ZIG-ZAG." AT THE HIPPODROME.

THE Hippodrame management evidently believes in taking time by the forelock, and though the most hypercritical playgoers could scarcely discover signs of age in its amusing revue, "Zig-Zag," a second edition has been prepared which makes of what was good something better still. The most notable improvement effected is the

in its amusing revue, "Zig-Zag," a second edition has been prepared which makes of what was good something better still. The most notable improvement effected is the securing for the piece of the services of that talented artist. Miss Phyllis Bedells, who proves alike in her dainty autumn scena and in the character of Columbine that we have no need to szarch abroad for refinement and trained skill in dancing. New songs have now been provided for Miss Shriley Kellogg, Miss Cecily Debenham, Miss Daphne Pollard; and that most genial of comedians, Mr. George Robey; and there are fresh developments of an air-raid and "take cover" sort in what was always the "heeght of divarsion," the prehistoric episode. So that "Zig-Zag" should hold its own against any rivals. There may still be some who appear to forget the long odds which might be offered a tainst any particular individual or building becoming an actual sutlerer, and are averse to the idea of finding fun in raids at ail. But let them remember that when one reverts to a "prehistoric" era, as is the ca'e in "Zig-Zag" exaggeration on comic lines may be permitted. lines may be permitted.



DRAGGING A HOWITZER-BASE INTO A WORKSHOP BEHIND THE CANADIAN ON THE WESTERN FRONT: LINES -CN THE LEFT IS A SMASHED GUN-LIMBER. -[Canadian War Records.]

"It is the experience of God that makes men brothers," said the Bishop of Peterborough recently.

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It is true that we frequently inhale the germs of such diseases without suffering any harm. But, sooner or later, there comes a time when the natural defensive forces of the body are weakened, and then a mere Sore Throat may develop into a serious germ disease.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR

The Aluminium Car. Undoubtedly there are many directions in which the weight of chassis could be usefully reduced. In fact, if we review the history of motor-car development, we shall find that weight-reduction has been in the forefront of the designer's programme ever since the car took really practical shape, the result being that, power for power, the car of to-day is infinitely lighter than its prototype of a dozen years ago. At the same time, it is equally the case that the present-day car is still too heavy. Of course, it is true that you cannot have maximum strength, and therefore maximum dependability, in combination with minimum weight, else, I take it, cars would have been reduced in weight far more than has been the case. In many directions the evolution of the car is a matter of trial and error, and we have gone past the stage when the reputable manufacturer will take

there was a strong section of motoring opinion which held that racing hal no more lessons for the constructor. For my own part, I have never subscribed to the doctrine, which I have always regarded as heretical to a degree. On the contrary, I hold to the somewhat extreme belief that until we have evolved the absolutely perfect carwhich will be synchronous with the arrival of the Greek Kalends—racing will always teach us something. There is a strong case in point in the current automobile news from America, where an "aluminium car" has just succeeded in breaking the 100 miles record, covering the distance in 54 min. 20'08 sec., an average speed of 110'4 miles an hour. This car, which is called the Frontenac has an engine which develops 135 h.p., and the vehicle in full racing frim turns the scale at 14½ cwt. I do not recall at the moment exactly how this compares with the lightest racing car of the same power which preceded the Frontenac, but I know I am not far out in saying that there is a saving of weight shown of at least 33 per cent. All this wonderful saving has been achieved by the use of aluminium alloy. How remarkable the saving is can be judged by the fact that the four pistons and connecting-rods weigh together but 10 lb. I Of course, all this has not been accomplished without a lot of experiment of the trial-and-error kind. Since the Frontenac first made its appearance it has gone through considerable vicissitudes and failures: but at last all the difficulties appear to have been overcome, and the car brought as near to the ideal as knowledge and experience can make it. And it has been done by racing, which has given us a car which, all ready for the track, weighs almost exactly 12 lb, per horse-power. Surely this is a sufficient justification of the hypothesis that there is still much to be learnt from the racing of cars.

The Restriction Orders.

Trade said, in reply to a question put to him the other day, that it is not intended to pre-

come into force. Nobody of any consequence in the motoring world has a word to say about the necessary restrictions that have been imposed, so one does rather wonder why the President should have been at any pains to tone things down. Of course, the



A VALUABLE MOTOR ACCESSORY: THE "BROLT" ELECTRIC ENGINE-STARTER.

Our photograph shows the pinion of this excellent motor accessory in the out-of-gear position,

intention is to stop the use of private cars for private purposes, and, as no one grumbles, why disguise the fact?

The Vogue of the Self-Starter.

The Vogue of the Self-Starter.

almost as essential a part of the equipment of the car of medium or high power as the gear-box. That view is certainly held by the American car-builder, who has translated his belief into action, and there are signs that after the war our own manufacturers will come into line with them. There is more than one method of operating the starter in vogue, but personally I very much prefer the electric to any of the others, and I am all for the type that operates through the fly-wheel gear-drive, which is at once simple and obviates all loss of power through slipping. The first electric-starter of British make to embody this system of drive was the Brolt, as I am reminded by a very well-got-up brochure dealing with its features, which has been sent to me by Messrs. Brown Brothers, Ltd., of Great Eastern Street, E.C. I had some experience of the Brolt starter in the days before the war, and I never found it fail to do all it was asked—and it has been coiderably improved in detail since. I should certainly advise any of my readers who desire to obtain a thorough grasp of what the electric engine-starter is and how it works, generally as well as particularly, to write for the booklet mentioned. It is written in very simple language, yet it



TESTING A TRANSPORT LORRY: PROGRESSING THROUGH MUD.

Transport forries for the British and Allied Governments are subjected in England to arduous tests un-

chances in his design and let the public find out for him whether his experiments are justified or not. It is here that racing and its lessons come in. Even before the war



Reproduced from the book "Eclipse and O'Kelly.

PERSIMMON—the beautiful horse owned by H.M. King Edward VII. was a direct descendant of the wonderful Eclipse

BIG VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

20 TURF

NO other horse in the world has fathered so many successful race-horses as Eclipse, who has bequeathed most of the thoroughbreds to the English Turf.

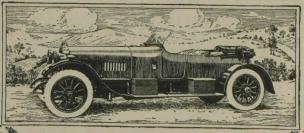
No other Virginia Tobacco in the world is of the same rare quality as that which comes from the famous Old Belt District and Eastern

TURF Cigarettes

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SUPREMACY UNCHALLENGED

The supremacy of Sunbeam products, including

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DON'T NEGLECT your

Your looks demand that you should take care of it, and not use doubtful



Macassar Oil

which nourishes, strengthens and promotes the growth of Fine, Silky Hair: you will notice an improvement after using it a short time. Use it for your own and your children's Hair. It is prepared in a golden colour for Fair Hair. Sold in 3/6, 7/*, 10/6 and 21/- Bottles by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.



ABig 4/6 Bottle for 2/9

of Mr. Geo. R. SIMS' famous TATCHO is offered to you. Get it from your chemist, or post free from the address below.

Up and down the country, in every town of the Empire, men and women of every class, every profession, are discovering by in-disputable experience that a daily use of Tatcho is the royal road to hair-health and hair - beauty. No matter how thin and skimpy your hair has become, Tatcho will restore to it life and freshness, develop possibilities of beauty of which you never dreamt.

A well-known doctor writes:-

"My hair has not only stopped coming out, but all over the scalp there is a fairly thick growth of new hair—please send me another bottle——"

The signed original of the above and of similar testimonials, not only from other medical men, but from Princesses, Peers and Peeresses, Military and Naval Officers, etc., etc., can be seen at the address below.

The HAIR GROWER

TATCHO is also sold in a smaller size, PRICE 1/3.

Either size post free from
The Directing Chemist,
TATCHO LABORATORIES, 5, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Wholesale Agents for Australasia: Toilet Table Articles, Ltd., 76, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales: Conveys all that one wants to know about the way these devices do their work.

A Sunbeam Appointment.

A Sinbeam Appointment.

A Sinbeam Motor-Car Co., Ltd., is afforded by the decision of the board at its last meeting to appoint Mr. George F. Mortimer, A.C.I.S., secretary of the company, thereby relieving Mr. W. M. Iliff of that portion of the work, and freeing him to devote his entire energies to his duties as joint managing director with Mr. Louis Coatalen, chief engineer of the firm. Mr. Mortimer has ably assisted Mr. Iliff for the past seven years, during the last three of which he has acted as assistant secretary to the company.

Trailers for Gas-Holders.

Board to so amend the Motor Car (Use and Construction) Order as to allow of trailers, the purpose of which is to carry gas-holders, being used behind motor vehicles without subjecting the latter to the statutory speed restriction of five miles an hour. The Board does not seem to have lost much time in dealing with the matter, as I am informed that the C.M.U.A. has been told that there is no objection to the use of trailers for the purpose noted, and that an amendment to the Order is being made in

the necessary terms. I have not seen the text of the the necessary terms. I have not seen the text of the amended Crder, but in any case the concession will almost automatically restrict itself to the industrial motor vehicle. To the owner of the private car it is not likely to appeal very much, and the time seems far distant when the sight of the motorist a-tour with a gas-trailer lumbering along behind his car will be a familiar figure on the highways. Of course, I am not looking the gift-horse in the mouth; on the contrary, I think the concession is a very valuable one indeed, and will help enormously within its limitations, and the thanks of the industrial community are due to the C.M.U.A. for its action.

The Car in Cold Weather.

The tcuches of frost we have had lately turn one's thoughts to the care of the car in winter, and especially to the advocated the use of anti-freezing mixtures—I have no use for them, for they are mere encouragements to laziness. Now we cannot get glycerine or alcohol to add to the cooling water, and are driven back on warming the motor-house or being careful to drain our radiators in cold weather. Verb. sap.

W. W.

Mr. C. E. Town, who is Assistant Secretary to the London Chamber of Commerce, has since the beginning

of the war been very energetic and helpful in the disof the war been very energetic and helpful in the distribution of the Australian and Sydney consignments of foodstuffs shipped to the Home Country for the wounded in hospitals. Mr. Town has also materially assisted, as Honorary Secretary, the various funds raised for the British Red Cross Society. For these honorary services, and the valuable work he has done in the cause of commercial education, Mr. Town has just recently been the recipient of a handsome testimonial, at the hands of Sir Albert Rollit.

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GONG SOUPS

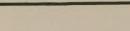
For the modest sum of 2d., three portions of delightful Gong Soup can be made in 15 minutes. Perfect Soup, too; every ingredient in the right proportion—cut, mixed and blended ready for immediate use.



TWELVE DIFFERENT DELICIOUS VARIETIES

ALL ONE PRICE.

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A Soldier writes from Salonica:

"Tommy prefers Gibbs's Dentifrice because of its economy in use, the fresh and clean sensation it imparts to the mouth; it keeps the teeth sound and of good colour, and moreover, being a solid cake, can be stowed away in the haversack without risk of damage to other contents. I have seen fellows' haversacks in a terrible mess through a tooth-paste tube having burst, or powder tin falling open."

Price 6d. of all Chemists.

"Like a Breeze in the Mouth."

Send a tin of Gibbs's-the delicious French Dentifrice-in your next parcel, and use Gibbs's yourself. You will like it,

> GENEROUS TRIAL SAMPLES of Shaving Soap, Dentifrice and Cold Cream Soap sent on receipt of 2d. in stamps.



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Illustrated Price DEVON" FIRES List Free from CANDY & CO., 87 NEWMAN ST., OXFORD ST., W.I WORKS-HEATHFIELD, NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON



Petrol Economy with the

CLAUDEL HOBSON **CARBURETTER** PROVED!

Read his extract from the "Commercial Motor," 8th March:
"Very many American convoys were consuming an average of 52 litres per 100 kilom, while the French lorries averaged from 30 to 32 litres. It was therefore decided to scrap the American carburetter in favour of one of French make. AFTER A PUBLIC COMPETITION, LAUDEL-HOBSON SECURED

SUPPLIED TO ADMIRALTY & WAR OFFICE. M. HOBSON, LIMITED, H.



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ZENOBIA SWEET PEA BLOSSOM and ZENOBIA NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK, 2/-, 3/-, 4/6, 6/-, 12/5 & 25/-per bottle.

NOBIA, Ltd., Lough-



I F you are recovering from a bad cold, drink Ivelcon daily. Its nourishing and sustaining properties will do you good. Its delicious, savoury taste will revive your jaded appetite.

Ivelcon is the essence of prime lean beef, delicately flavoured with fresh vegetables. It contains no gelatine, yeast or preservative of any description. To prepare Ivelcon simply pour boiling water over a cube—one cube makes a large breakfast cupful. Of all grocers.

6 cubes 6d., 12 cubes 1/-, 50 cubes 3/6.

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Sample and Particulars Post Free MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, S.E. 15.









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In 4d., 74d. and 1/2 Tins.

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Antexema cures every skin illness, from slight Antexema cures every skin illness, from slight everyday troubles to the worst cases of eczema. Bad legs, rough hands, face spots, and every sore, irritated or pimply skin condition, quickly yields to Antexema, which is very economical, one small bottle generally being sufficient for a cure. Few troubles make such rapid progress as skin complaints. Hence the imperative need for using Antexema the moment such ailments start. Delay is dangerous, but there's safety in prompt use of Antexema.



A message to Mothers

Get the Claxton Ear-Cap and let your child wear it in the nursery, and during sleep, and any tendency to outstanding ears will soon be corrected. Easy and comfortable in wear. Keeps hair from tangling during sleep, and promotes breathing through the nose. The Claxton Ear-Cap gently moulds the cartilages while they are soft and pliable. Made in rose-pink in 21 sizes. Send your order direct, giving measurements round head just above ears, and over head from lobe to lobe of ears, to I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. I., and enclose remittance of 4/s. Also obtainable from chemists, stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, John Barker & Co., Ltd., D. H. Evans & Co., Garrould's, Woolland Bros., and other Ladies' Outfitters.

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